Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1800. [No. 2001.]

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JABEZ BOWEN.

Rhode-Island, Aug. 4. 1800.

Just imported from Europe, and for Sale, at Retail, by

JOSEPH FINCH,

Cognac Brandy of the 4th Proof and upwards, of an exceeding good Flavour, in its original State; Men's black and white Silk Stockings of the first Quality; also, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Watch Chains, very handsome and neatly made.—The Whole to be sold reasonable for immediate Payment.

Newport, August 12. 1800.

HAZARD & GARDNER

In Addition to their choice Assortment of Groceries—have lately received a small Invoice of

Fashionable assorted Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

Mace.
Black Pepper by the Bag or less.
New-York Brown Soap, by the Box or Do.
And Genuine Essence of Spruce.

August 11.

A CARD.

JOHN C. DEVERO

Returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Newport, for the very liberal Encouragement he has this Season experienced from them—begs Leave to observe, that he purposes returning next April, and will consider himself highly honored by a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, August 6, 1800.

TO LET,

A commodious STABLE, on Tanner-street—Apply to the Printer.

August 12.

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A FARM, lying in Charlestown, with a Dwelling-House, &c. thereon, containing about Forty Acres, late the Estate of *THOMAS KNOWLES*, deceased.—The said Farm is bounded, Northerly on the Post-Road, Westerly on Land of Edward Wilcox, Easterly on Land of Jediah Brown, and Southerly on the Salt Ponds.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may view the Premises any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to Capt. *Nathan Saunders*, living near said Estate.

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SARAH VAUGHAN, } *Executrix.*
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Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,

A new Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Of the latest Importation, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

Also—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.

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Taken up on the Road between Howland's Ferry and Newport, *a Silver Plated Trapping.* Whoever has lost and will give the proper Description of the same, may receive it again, by applying to

ROBERT DENNIS, jun.

Portsmouth, 9th, of 8th Mo. 1800.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Kent County, August 12th, 1800.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN a letter of considerable length which has been published in the Aurora, and re-published in other jacobin prints, from Mr. John Fowler, and addressed to his constituents in Kentucky, is the following article:—

"The Navy seems to require four millions of dollars; this is a waste of *the people's* money; it is collected from the people, and paid to those whom the President may appoint to receive it; the pretext is, that it is necessary to protect the property of the ship owners; in my opinion it is impolitic, to pay more for navigation than it is worth; and what the navigation of American produce is worth, is calculated by one of our political arithmeticians in this way."

Here follows a long quotation from a book, written and published by the renegado English lawyer, Mr. Tom Cooper, who is now in the Philadelphia jail. This notorious offender is called, by one of Mr. Jefferson's satellites, "*our* political urithmetician;" and in addressing his constituents, this gentleman interlards his letter with inflammatory extracts from Mr. Cooper's seditious book, entitled Political Essays. Mr. Fowler's having recourse to so foul a source of information, is a strong exemplification of the violence and malignity of the party who are unceasingly endeavouring to poison the minds of the American people, and to destroy their union, peace, and tranquillity. The services rendered by our Navy to the ship owners of the East, and the Planters of the Middle and Southern States, have been so generally acknowledged, that many of the very Jacobins who railed more against our having a naval force, than any other measure of defence Government adopted, now *appear* to acquiesce in its utility, and have the effrontery to say—"We like this mode of defence, Jefferson approves it, and recommended it in his Notes on Virginia, as the cheapest and best."—The truth is, that before Mr. Jefferson's judgment was beclouded by party spirit, he made a due estimate of the importance of a Navy; but he has since completely discarded his own opinions on this subject. The party he heads and conducts have uniformly and strenuously resisted our having a naval force. We all know how long we were in getting three frigates, and how the cost of them was increased by the delays given to the finishing of them. Mr. Jefferson's party opposed violently the beginning of a naval establishment—they have systematically opposed its increase, and they now wish to operate its destruction. We possess abundant evidence of this—but if additional proofs be wanting, read what Mr. Fowler says on the subject:—

"The settlement of our dispute with France may excite the indignation of England, and British depredation will serve for the pretext of a naval force just as well as French spoliation. It behoves the Citizens of America to choose men of wisdom to discover and apply better and less expensive measures than Navies to restrain piracy: when non-importation, non-exportation, or sequestration, will have the desired effect, why throw away millions for what can never be an effectual defence?"

Mr. Fowler has here completely laid aside the mask, and discovered the real objects of the opposition party. Down with our Navy and defend ourselves by non-exportation and non-importation in the event of a war. This is a new edition of Mr. Madison's resolutions which were so seriously proposed and so heartily laughed at in the year '94. We are neither to import nor export, and what will then become of our ships? they will rot at our wharves, and become food for worms. If we are not to have a Navy, what will become of our seaport towns? a few frigates running along our coast, may lay all of them in ashes. If we are not to export what will become of the productions of our fields and our labour? how will our lumber cutters, our farmers, and planters, subsist: Their mills must rot, and all the flour, corn, tobacco, rice and cotton, they raise, beyond the quantity consumed in the country, will lie in their warehouses and barns, subject to the accidents of fire, decay, waste, &c. &c.—Mr. Fowler tells us we have a large national debt; but he has omitted saying that this debt (the whole of which almost was created during our revolutionary war) is diminishing, and to be almost entirely paid off, by duties on imported goods: We see every week the arrival of some India ship announced, which pays duties into the public treasury amounting in each case to 60, 70, and sometimes 80 thousand dollars. If this great source of Revenue is dried up, how is our debt to be paid, and how is our government to be maintained? taxes must be raised from the land, if our importations are stopped—and this tax must come out the pockets of the farmer, when nothing is going into them; for if we have no exportation, we will of course have no purchasers of the productions of our lands and the fruits of our labour.

Another wise project proposed by Mr. Fowler is *Sequestration.* That Mr. Jefferson's party are seeking a war with England is what we have the most unequivocal proofs of, and that many of the party are greatly embarrassed by their British debts is a matter of public notoriety. Mr. Jefferson himself is not free of an English debt. A war with England would of course be very agreeable to these gentlemen, provided it draws after it sequestration of British debts. The Government would sequester, and these honest Citizens would take their chance of making their bargan with Government. Such would inevitably be the effects of Mr. Jefferson's Politics, if he is elected President and gets a majority in Congress to support him. But as we Farmers and Countrymen owe no British debts, and cannot in any event be benefited by a War, we are disposed to preserve the peace and present prosperous condition of our Country.—Some of our Jacobins may say, that Mr. Fowler is not to be considered as the Oracle of his Party, nor the organ of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments; and that he is one of the most subordinate of the opposition members.—This may be true—It is true, I believe, that he never wrote the letter in question; he has been represented to me as a card jobber and speculator, who goes to Philadelphia much more intent on selling Kentucky lands than matters of legislation; and when I was lately in Virginia it was pretty generally believed that the letter published by Fowler, was written by Mr. Duane, and Mr. Tom Cooper. But whether this letter was fabricated by Duane at the Aurora office, or by Cooper in his den, or by both of them, is quite immaterial; for Mr. Fowler would not have published it without having previously shewn it to the able men of his party, and besides, the substance of it is only a frank repetition of what has often been covertly said by wiser men of the party, and serves to prove the deadly hostility they bear to our Commerce and our having a Navy. But as the speculations of a fugitive Englishman have been adopted by one of the Representatives of the People, and presented to his Constituents as the calculations of one of "*our* political arithmeticians" it may not be useless to oppose to the dreams of this English theorist a few facts—a pretty important one is, that lumber, flour, hemp, corn, rice and cotton, sell for nearly fifty per cent more now than they did at the time we began to arm our navigation. This valuable fact the cultivators of the soil know and *feel.*

Mr. Duane from Ireland, and Mr. Cooper from England, may write volumes to prove that we shall be ruined if Jefferson is not elected President: But in the Country we find that things go on as well as we can wish. We feel no grievances; we only read of them in jacobin prints; every man who is industrious is growing rich; labour is well paid; the farmer goes whistling after his plough, knowing there is none to make him afraid, and that if blessed with good seasons he will pocket a deal of money, for government having protected commerce the merchants give a good price for grain; we sometimes read in the Aurora (a paper which is sent into our neighbourhood without being subscribed for, and God only knows by whom) that new taxes are laid, and that the people of the country are miserable; but we feel nothing of this; we who are industrious receive great profits and pay but small taxes, and we most sincerely wish that Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lyon, who find our country in so ruinous a state, and our government so bad a one, would leave us to ourselves and go home to eat potatoes in sweet Ireland: We wish also that Dr. Priestly and Mr. Cooper would quit this horrible country of ours, and return to their comfortable homes in old England. We (I mean the farmers in this part of the country) think America is old enough, strong enough, and quite wise enough, to take good care of herself without being advised and assisted by the new comers, who are buzzing their harsh notes of discontent over this happy land. If it should be invaded by Frenchmen or Englishmen we have warriors enough to defend our homes, women and children; and Providence has preserved to us some of the Sachems who led us on in our revolutionary war. Our confidence is undiminished, and we remember with gratitude the services rendered in our struggle for independence by Hamilton, Lincoln, the two Pinckneys, Knox, Pickering, Morgan, Howard, Marshall, Lee, Davie, and others, our gratitude will be as eternal as their fame. Although the swords of these heroes are still red as it were with the blood of Englishmen, the Irish and English who have lately come among us, with disappointed office seekers, ambitious demagogues and others, tell us these tried Patriots and Veterans are all turned Tories—that they make an English faction—and (to express myself in the delicate gentlemanlike language of Mr. Jefferson) that "their locks have been shorn by the *Whore* of England." There may be many men in our country who have a private interest in thus assailing with obloquy, outrage, envy and illiberality the most dignified and respected characters of our nation; but the vile suggestions of renegado foreigners, ambitious demagogues and mortified office hunters, about a predilection existing among us for England, is what *they* cannot know to be true, and which *we* know to be false.

The most abominable part of this business is, that many of those who are now endeavouring to impress the People of the Country with an idea of their being a British party in it, are persons who were in the interest of the British last war. Some of them came over during the war; some after; others were your protection seekers from the British, and others of them were their most loyal friends—The number of the last description of persons is too great to enumerate fully, were I to do so, I should swell the catalogue to an immeasurable size—but I will instance one; it is Tench Cox of Philadelphia, who joined the British the moment they landed on our shores; who continued with them as long they continued in our country, and who, with his hat decorated with laurels, rode by the side of Lord Cornwallis when he entered Philadelphia. This man (and others of the same character) finding the British could not take root in our country, veered about as soon as they left us—and by way of making people believe he was a sincere convert, began to bawl about liberty and equality, and to sound alarms about the motives and views of those worthies who, in times which tried men's souls, led our armies to victory and pointed our councils to wisdom. When we hear men in some states who joined the British; and in other states, others who were themselves or their fathers objects of confiscation and amercement, bawling forth that Washington, Greene, Pinckney, Hamilton, Shepherd, Pickering, and others (who drew their swords as soon as the trumpet of war was blown, and did not sheath them 'till Independence was established) became royalists; there is some reason for supposing that the old tories and descendants of tories still bear a grudge to our revolutionary heroes for having disgraced them or their fathers formerly, when they were royalists openly, avowedly, and *really.* The continual brayings of these animals may make some impressions in your towns, Mr. Printer, but among us in the country they pass by like the idle winds. The tillers and the proprietors of the soil are not quite as great philosophers, and good political arithmeticians as gentlemen living in cities generally are, but they have a deal of that useful sense, called *Common Sense;* quite enough of it to discover when their situation is a happy one; and quite enough to cherish a government under which the blessings of liberty are enjoyed in as eminent a degree, and at as small a price, as the frailty of man will permit. They have also, I trust, wisdom enough to know, that when a government is wisely and honestly administered, it would be the height of folly to change its Administration: With these impressions, I flatter

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myself, my countrymen will be pretty unanimous, at the ensuing election, in supporting the election of gentlemen who will support the two federal candidates, *Mr. Adams and General Pinckney:*——Mr. A. we know to be an honest, sensible, and honorable man, and possessed of much firmness and decision of character:—General P. with these solid qualifications, unites military talents of the highest kind:—They were both distinguished actors in our glorious Revolution, and contributed largely to the great events of it.

I regret, Mr. Barber, having taken up so large a portion of your paper. I have been much more communicative than I intended being, when I first drew my quill: Indeed, I have greatly wandered from what was the chief object of doing so, and which was, to shew that our Navy has been of infinite advantage to Farmers.——They have been benefited by the arming of our Navigation, quite as much as the Merchants. The fall of insurance, sailors wages, and of course freights, has enabled the Merchants to give us full prices for the fruits of our industry.——Flour, Corn, and Lumber, sell for nearly fifty per cent. more at present, than they did when we commenced arming our vessels. Sailors wages, which were then thirty dollars a month, are now vibrating between thirteen and twenty.—The government pays seventeen, and our naval commanders have no difficulty in procuring men.—But perhaps the fact in question cannot be more satisfactorily proved, than by the subjoined Extract from a report made to Congress, by the naval Committee: The printed Report was sent to me last winter, by one of my friends in Connecticut, and I herewith transmit it as a voucher for my accuracy:—

"Your Committee beg leave to report, further, that about the time of the sailing of our ships of war, and before the merchant ships were permitted to arm for their defence, our trade was in such jeopardy at sea, and on the coast from French privateers, that but few vessels escaped them.—That ruin stared in the face all concerned in shipping, and that it was difficult to get property insured.—That insurance stood at the following rates, in Philadelphia, *at that time*:

To Russia,	out 22 1-2 per cent.	Home 22 1-2
Sweden,	20	12 1-2
Denmark, and Hanse-Towns,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Holland,	20	17 1-2
Great-Britain,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Spain,	17 1-2	17 1-2
France,	—	—
Portugal,	15	15
Morocco,	20	20
Italy,	27 1-2	27 1-2
China, and the East-Indies,	20	15
West-Indies,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Africa,	20	20

That at this time insurance can be had at the following rates, in the same offices:

To Russia	out 12 1-2 per cent.	Home 12 1-2
Sweden,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Denmark, and Hanse-Towns,	10	10
Holland,	15	12 1-2
Great-Britain,	10	10
Spain,	12 1-2	12 1-2
France	—	—
Portugal,	10	10
Morocco,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Italy,	17 1-2	17 1-2
China, and the East-Indies,	10	10
West-Indies,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Africa,	12 1-2	12 1-2

"The Committee beg leave to state, as their opinion, that the measures taken for the protection of the commerce of the United States, and subsequent thereto, has saved to the United States, considerably more than all the expenses incurred by the naval establishment; and in aid of their opinion, they beg leave to exhibit the following statement:—

Exports and imports into the United States for one year, commencing from the time of the sailing of our vessels of war, and authorizing merchant ships to arm.—Dollars, 100,000,000—at 7 1-2 per cent. is	7,500,000.
Value of vessels employed in foreign trade, 27,126,400 at 7 1-2 per cent. is	2,006,730.
Coasters and fishermen, 7,178,760, at one per cent.	71,787. 60
Total. Dollars,	9,578,517. 60

These captivating facts will, I hope, outweigh the misrepresentations of Fowler, and his political arithmetician, Tom Cooper.—If these facts are not sufficient to remove the doubts and suspicions of jealous men, let them review the history of the last ten years. Justice has been well administered, and unimpeded by interested legislation.—Domestic tranquillity has been secured. A flood of prosperity has flowed into every quarter of the Union, and fertilized almost every hamlet with its salubrious streams.—Agriculture has been improved, and yields to the peaceful cultivator a superabundance of the necessaries and comforts of human life. Commerce hath expanded her wings to every quarter of the globe, and exchanging the productions of our country for the manufactures and elegancies of others, multiplies the enjoyments of man. Smiling plenty crowns the land, and the patriot heart can scarcely form a wish but for a continuance of these blessings. Our federal government, and our state governments, are republican in form and highly so in substance. The vital principle in these free forms of government, is the principle of representation. The people elect the men whom they prefer to represent their interests and their feelings in the legislature.—These elections are frequent. At the expiration of his term of service, the legislator returns to the mass of his fellow-citizens, undistinguished, unprivileged, and subject, in common with them, to the full force of the laws he has enacted. We have no privileged orders to monopolize public employments, and elude public burthens. Talents combined with virtues, are the passports to public favor and to public appointments—all enjoy equal rights and equal protection under the laws. It might reasonably be hoped that no jealousies and apprehensions would disturb a people blessed with a system of republicanism so tempered as ours—but such, alas! is the restlessness of man, that, altho' he possesses here every blessing which ought to sooth and tranquilize his rougher temper, yet we have our demagogues, who are endeavouring to distract and mislead the people.—God grant that at the ensuing elections *they* may discover more wisdom and independence than is ascribed to them by those who are endeavouring to lead and mislead them.

A REPUBLICAN FARMER.

[Inserted by particular Request.]

Extract from "An ACT for the better Government of the Navy of the United States.

Art. XXVI. Any theft not exceeding twenty dollars, may be punished at the discretion of the captain, and above that sum, as a court martial shall direct.

Art. XXVII. If any person in the navy shall when on shore, plunder, abuse, or maltreat any inhabitant, or injure his property in any way, he shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge.

Art. XXVIII. Every person in the navy shall use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend and bring to punishment, all offenders, and shall, at all times, aid and assist all persons appointed for this purpose, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

Art. XXIX. Each commanding officer shall, whenever a seaman enters on board, cause an accurate entry to be made in the ship's books, of his name, time, and term of his service: and before sailing transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a complete list or muster-roll of the officers and men under his command, with the date of their entering, time and terms of their service annexed; and shall cause similar lists to be made out on the first day of every second month, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, as opportunities shall occur; accounting, in such lists or muster rolls, for any casualities which may have taken place since the last list or muster-roll. He shall cause to be accurately minuted on the ship's books, the names of, and times at which any death or desertion may occur; and in case of death, shall take care that the purser secure all the property of the deceased, for the benefit of his legal representative or representatives. He shall cause frequent inspections to be made into the condition of the provision, and use every precaution for its preservation. He shall, whenever he orders officers and men to take charge of a prize, and proceed to the United States; and whenever officers or men are sent from his ship, for whatever cause, take care that each man be furnished with a complete statement of his account, specifying the date of his enlistment, and the period and terms of his service; which account shall be signed by the commanding officer and purser. He shall cause the rules for the government of the navy to be hung up in some public part of the ship, and read once a month to his ship's company. He shall cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed, with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon shall so advise; and shall direct that some of the crew attend them, and keep the place clean; and if necessary shall direct that cradles, and buckets with covers, be made for their use; And when his crew is finally paid off, he shall attend in person or appoint a proper officer to see that justice be done to the men, and to the United States, in the settlement of the accounts: Any commanding officer offending herein shall be punished at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. XXX. No commanding officer shall, of his own authority, discharge a commissioned or warrant officer, nor strike nor punish him otherwise than by a suspension or confinement; nor shall he, of his own authority, inflict a punishment on any private beyond twelve lashes, with a cat-of-nine-tails; nor shall he suffer any wired or other than a plain cat-of-nine-tails to be used on board his ship; nor shall any officer, who may command by accident, or in the absence of the commanding officer (except such commander be absent for a time by leave) order or inflict any other punishment than confinement, for which he shall account on the return of such absent commanding officer.—Nor shall any commanding officer receive on board any petty officers or men turned over from any other vessel to him, unless each of such officers and men produce to him an account signed by the captain and purser of the vessel from which they came, specifying the date of such officer's or man's entry, the period and terms of service, the sums paid and the balance due him, and the quality in which he was rated on board such ship. Nor shall any commanding officer having received any petty officer or man as aforesaid, rate him in a lower or worse station than that in which he formerly served: Any commanding officer offending herein, shall be punished at the discretion of a court martial."

CURIOUS PARTICULARS relative to the Passage of St. Bernard.

[*From a Swiss Paper.*]

LAUSANNE, June 1.

On the 18th of May, M. Le Breux, a native of Bruffels aged 21, and first Lieutenant of Kinsky's regiment of infantry, who was stationed with that corps near Ajaccio, on the mountains of Sesia, set out on a reconnoitring expedition, at the head of a detachment of forty men. He directed his course towards the valley of Aosta, in order to discover whether there was any truth in the rumours relative to the intended invasion of the French. It had been circulated in the Austrian army that Buonaparte was to penetrate directly into Piedmont, by the Great St. Bernard; but the report was not credited, as the season was so unfavourable to the attempt, and the snow so deep, that this route was thought altegether impracticable.

After a very difficult march of five days, through rugged paths, and over frightful precipices, Lieut. Le Breux, found himself on the 23d of May, between five and six in the evening, on the rapid declivity of a mountain, which he descended by a serpentine foot path, intending to proceed to Chatillon, by the village of St. Vincent. Here he was suddenly struck with the appearance of five French Generals and two Guides, not more than six paces from him, all crawling down the mountain, and leading their horses, with the exception of one, in a grey coat, and a gold laced hat, without a feather, who remained on horse-back, and advanced at their head.

The Austrian soldiers presented their pieces the moment they observed the French Officers; but their Lieutenant ordered them not to fire, prefering, as he said, the opportunity of carrying such a great and glorious prize in safety to the head quarters of his corps. The general in the grey coat no sooner observed them than he exclaimed—"See the Austrians—there are Austrians here!"—The two guides at the same time pointed their carbines, and called out "Whose there?" But the French General ordered them not to fire, and addressing himself to the young Austrian Officer, asked, "Who are you? what are you about here? where do you come from? what is the strength of your detachment? what is the name of your regiment? what is your General's name? where is your corps posted, &c.?" and several other questions, to which the Lieut. replied as he thought proper.

This conversation, which lasted about half an hour was more than once interrupted by the Austrian soldiers, who asked whether they should not carry off their prize. But the General in the grey coat, in whom the reader, will perhaps, ere now, have recognized Buonaparte, said to the Austrian Officer,—"Hitherto, Sir, you have considered me your prisoner; you, however, are mine: but do not be very uneasy; I shall take care of you and your followers." At this moment Lieut. Le Breux perceived that he was surrounded by French Grenadiers.

The First Consul desired him to retain his arms, and said to him—"To night you shall sup with me at Chattillon, and to-morrow you shall dine with me in the city of Aosta." This actually took place. The Officer, in relating the story, observed, that Buonaparte was extremely abstemious, and that he remained a very short time at table. After dinner the First Consul took him into a private apartment, where he conversed with him during a quarter of an hour, on the force and positions of the Austrians.—At parting the Lieut. asked permission to return home on his parol—"I had already determined to set you at liberty, without requiring that you should be exchanged," said Buonaparte. He immediately made his Aid-de-Camp, Duroc, give him a passport for Paris, and another for one of his soldiers to attend him as a servant. He also gave him a letter to the Minister of Police. He arrived here on the 29th of May.

NANTES, May 26.

Yesterday, at noon, one of the towers of the castle, containing about eight or nine hundred thousand pounds of powder blew up, with a tremendous noise. The buildings attached to the tower have been partly destroyed. In a moment the court of the castle, the ditches, surrounding trees, courts, and several quarters of the town were covered with ruins: several houses were violently shaken, and some thrown down. A 4-pounder was carried beyond the ditch, to the foot of the terrace of the court, the wheels of the carriage were carried another way; another 4-pounder with its carriage and wheels was blown to the top of the ci-devant church of the Carmelites. A bar of iron, very thick, and long, was twisted and broken, and fell into the court of the prison of Bouffay, with some balls and other wrecks.

An incalculable quantity of panes of glass was broken. Many pieces of furniture were thrown down. Several trees in the court-yard were much damaged; windows and doors were burst open, and many houses unroofed.

One universal scream of terror was heard throughout the city. The alarm became general in a moment; almost all the inhabitants ran out of their houses. The report spread with the quickness of lightning, and the castle was blown up. A thick and dark cloud rose from the place of the disaster, and redoubled the consternation. There was reason to fear that the whole building would take fire, and that the flames would catch the grand magazine of powder. The houses were immediately abandoned, and between 15 and 20,000 persons of all ages and sexes fled towards the barriers to escape this scene of horror.

The Prefect and General Gilbert gave orders. Strong detachments of the garrison and national guards proceeded towards the castle, got possession of all the avenues, and assisted the firemen, who distinguished themselves in a very extraordinary manner. Order was soon re-established. The number of victims of this fatal accident is considerable. The grand cross, behind the altar of the church of Sainte Croix, was thrown down, wounded the priest, who was saying mass, and killed the clerk. Yesterday evening it was said that the number of killed and wounded was between 150 and 200. The wounded have been sent to the hospitals.

It is not known how the fire began. The explosion took place at noon, when happily the workmen had left off work.

NORFOLK, July 29.

On Friday last, the United States Frigate Congress left her moorings at Hampton Roads for a cruise; she has completely repaired the damage done to her in the gale which carried away all her masts and bowsprit, and has taken her departure with a choice crew on board.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

The ship General Mercer, which arrived here on Tuesday evening from Liverpool, brings London Papers to the 25th June, one day later than by the arrival at Boston.—Nothing new has transpired from these papers, nor do we learn that they contain any article of consequence which our advices by way of Boston had not anticipated, excepting only, that the castles of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, and Placentia, were to be surrendered to the French army between the 13th and 20th June; the castles of Coni, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 20th and 23d; and the fort Urbano between the 23d and 25th. The duration of the armistice was not fixed.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Websters.

The Western Country exhibits a pleasing sight—the farmers are in their glory, with plentiful crops of wheat—the fields are decked with greater quantities this season, than perhaps ever has been known since the settlement of this fertile country; and better grain never was transported than will be the ensuing winter.

The husbandman, with a cheerful countenance, beholds the fruits of his labor, a reward only due to the industrious.

A Mohawk Correspondent.

Oneida, July 30, 1800.

BOSTON, August 16.

We learn that some of Dr. Waterhouse's children are at this time in Dr. Aspinwall's Hospital, in the same room with two persons who have the small pox *full out upon them*; one the natural way. This will go far to convince doubters that the *Kine-Pox* secures the human system from the small pox. We understand that the Dr. means that every one of his children who have been innoculated for the *Kine-Pox*, shall undergo this trial.

myself, my Countrymen will be pretty unanimous, at the enſuing election, in ſupporting the election of gentlemen who will ſupport the two federal candidates, *Mr. Adams and General Pinckney:*——Mr. A. we know to be an honeſt, ſenſible, and honorable man, and poſſeſſed of much firmneſs and deciſion of character:—General P. with theſe ſolid qualifications, unites military talents of the higheſt kind:—They were both diſtinguiſhed actors in our glorious Revolution, and contributed largely to the great events of it.

I regret, Mr. Barber, having taken up ſo large a portion of your paper. I have been much more communicative than I intended being, when I firſt drew my quill: Indeed, I have greatly wandered from what was the chief object of doing ſo, and which was, to ſhew that our Navy has been of infinite advantage to Farmers.——They have been benefited by the arming of our Navigation, quite as much as the Merchants. The fall of inſurance, ſailors wages, and of courſe freights, has enabled the Merchants to give us full prices for the fruits of our induſtry.——Flour, Corn, and Lumber, ſell for nearly fifty per cent. more at preſent, than they did when we commenced arming our veſſels. Sailors wages, which were then thirty dollars a month, are now vibrating between thirteen and twenty.—The government pays ſeventeen, and our naval commanders have no difficulty in procuring men.—But perhaps the fact in queſtion cannot be more ſatisfactorily proved, than by the ſubjoined Extract from a report made to Congreſs, by the naval Committee: The printed Report was ſent to me laſt winter, by one of my friends in Connecticut, and I herewith tranſmit it as a voucher for my accuracy:—

"Your Committee beg leave to report, further, that about the time of the failing of our ſhips of war, and before the merchant ſhips were permitted to arm for their defence, our trade was in ſuch jeopardy at ſea, and on the coaſt from French privateers, that but few veſſels eſcaped them.—That ruin ſtared in the face all concerned in ſhipping, and that it was difficult to get property inſured.—That inſurance ſtood at the following rates, in Philadelphia, *at that time*:

To Ruſſia, out	22 1-2 per cent.	Home 22 1-2
Sweden,	20	12 1-2
Denmark, and Hanſe-Towns,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Holland,	20	17 1-2
Great-Britain,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Spain,	17 1-2	17 1-2
France,	—	—
Portugal,	15	15
Morocco,	20	20
Italy,	27 1-2	27 1-2
China, and the East-Indies,	20	15
Weſt-Indies,	17 1-2	17 1-2
Africa,	20	20

That at this time inſurance can be had at the following rates, in the ſame offices:

To Ruſſia out	12 1-2 per cent.	Home 12 1-2
Sweden,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Denmark, and Hanſe-Towns,	10	10
Holland,	15	12 1-2
Great-Britain,	10	10
Spain,	12 1-2	12 1-2
France	—	—
Portugal,	10	10
Morocco,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Italy,	17 1-2	17 1-2
China, and the East-Indies,	10	10
Weſt-Indies,	12 1-2	12 1-2
Africa,	12 1-2	12 1-2

"The Committee beg leave to ſtate, as their opinion, that the meaſures taken for the protection of the commerce of the United States, and ſubſequent thereto, has ſaved to the United States, conſiderably more than all the expenſes incurred by the naval eſtabliſhment; and in aid of their opinion, they beg leave to exhibit the following ſtatement:—

Exports and imports into the United States for one year, commencing from the time of the ſailing of our veſſels of war, and authorizing merchant ſhips to arm.—Dollars, 100,000,000—at 7 1-2 per cent. is	7,500,000.
Value of veſſels employed in foreign trade, 27,126,400 at 7 1-2 per cent. is	2,006,730.
Coaſters and fiſhermen, 7,178,760, at one per cent.	71,787. 60
Total. Dollars,	9,578,517. 60

These captivating facts will, I hope, outweigh the miſrepreſentations of Fowler, and his political arithmetecian, Tom Cooper.—If theſe facts are not ſufficient to remove the doubts and ſuſpicions of jealous men, let them review the hiſtory of the laſt ten years. Juſtice has been well adminiſtered, and unimpeded by intereſted legiſlation.—Domeſtic tranquillity has been ſecured. A flood of proſperity has flowed into every quarter of the Union, and fertilized almoſt every hamlet with its ſalubrious ſtreams.—Agriculture has been improved, and yields to the peaceful cultivator a ſuperabundance of the neceſſaries and comforts of human life. Commerce hath expanded her wings to every quarter of the globe, and exchanging the productions of our country for the manufactures and elegancies of others, multiplies the enjoyments of man. Smiling plenty crowns the land, and the patriot heart can ſcarcely form a wiſh but for a continuance of theſe bleſſings. Our federal government, and our ſtate governments, are republican in form and highly ſo in ſubſtance. The vital principle in theſe free forms of government, is the principle of repreſentation. The people elect the men whom they prefer to repreſent their intereſts and their feelings in the legiſlature.—Theſe elections are frequent. At the expiration of his term of ſervice, the legiſlator returns to the maſs of his fellow-citizens, undiſtinguiſhed, unprivileged, and ſubject, in common with them, to the full force of the laws he has enacted. We have no privileged orders to monopolize public employments, and elude public burthens. Talents combined with virtues, are the paſſports to public favor and to public appointments—all enjoy equal rights and equal protection under the laws. It might reaſonably be hoped that no jealouſies and apprehenſions would diſturb a people bleſſed with a ſyſtem of republicaniſm ſo tempered as ours—but ſuch, alas! is the reſtleſſneſs of man, that, altho' he poſſeſſes here every bleſſing which ought to ſooth and tranquilize his rougher temper, yet we have our demagogues, who are endeavouring to diſtract and miſlead the people.—God grant that at the enſuing elections *they* may diſcover more wiſdom and independence than is aſcribed to them by thoſe who are endeavouring to lead and miſlead them.

A REPUBLICAN FARMER.

[Inſerted by particular Requeſt.]

Extract from "An ACT for the better Government of the Navy of the United States.

Art. XXVI. Any theft uot exceeding twenty dollars, may be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the captain, and above that ſum, as a court martial ſhall direct.

Art. XXVII. If any perſon in the navy ſhall when on ſhore, plunder, abuſe, or maltreat any inhabitant, or injure his property in any way, he ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as a court martial ſhall adjudge.

Art. XXVIII. Every perſon in the navy ſhall uſe his utmoſt exertions to detect, apprehend and bring to puniſhment, all offenders, and ſhall, at all times, aid and aſſiſt all perſons appointed for this purpoſe, on pain of ſuch puniſhment as a court-martial ſhall adjudge.

Art. XXIX. Each commanding officer ſhall, whenever a ſeaman enters on board, cauſe an accurate entry to be made in the ſhip's books, of his name, time, and term of his ſervice: and before ſailing tranſmit to the Secretary of the Navy a complete liſt or muſter-roll of the officers and men under his command, with the date of their entering, time and terms of their ſervice annexed; and ſhall cauſe ſimilar liſts to be made out on the firſt day of every ſecond month, to be tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, as opportunities ſhall occur; accounting, in ſuch liſts or muſter rolls, for any caſualities which may have taken place ſince the laſt liſt or muſter-roll. He ſhall cauſe to be accurately minuted on the ſhip's books, the names of, and times at which any death or deſertion may occur; and in caſe of death, ſhall take care that the purſer ſecure all the property of the deceaſed, for the benefit of his legal repreſentative or repreſentatives. He ſhall cauſe frequent inſpections to be made into the condition of the proviſion, and uſe every precaution for its preſervation. He ſhall, whenever he orders officers and men to take charge of a prize, and proceed to the United States; and whenever officers or men are ſent from his ſhip, for whatever cauſe, take care that each man be furniſhed with a complete ſtatement of his account, ſpecifying the date of his enliſtment, and the period and terms of his ſervice; which account ſhall be ſigned by the commanding officer and purſer. He ſhall cauſe the rules for the government of the navy to be hung up in ſome public part of the ſhip, and read once a month to his ſhip's company. He ſhall cauſe a convenient place to be ſet apart for ſick or diſabled men, to which he ſhall have them removed, with their hammocks and bedding, when the ſurgeon ſhall ſo adviſe; and ſhall direct that ſome of the crew attend them, and keep the place clean; and if neceſſary ſhall direct that cradles, and buckets with covers, be made for their uſe; And when his crew is finally paid off, he ſhall attend in perſon or appoint a proper officer to ſee that juſtice be done to the men, and to the United States, in the ſettlement of the accounts: Any commanding officer offending herein ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of a court martial.

Art. XXX. No commanding officer ſhall, of his owu authority, diſcharge a commiſſioned or warrant officer, nor ſtrike nor puniſh him otherwiſe than by a ſuſpenſion or confinement; nor ſhall he, of his own authority, inflict a puniſhment on any private beyond twelve laſhes, with a cat-of-nine-tails; nor ſhall he ſuffer any wired or other than a plain cat-of-nine-tails to be uſed on board his ſhip; nor ſhall any officer, who may command by accident, or in the abſence of the commanding officer (except ſuch commander be abſent for a time by leave) order or inflict any other puniſhment than confinement, for which he ſhall account on the return of ſuch abſent commanding officer.—Nor ſhall any commanding officer receive on board any petty officers or men turned over from any other veſſel to him, unleſs each of ſuch officers and men produce to him an account ſigned by the captain and purſer of the veſſel from which they came, ſpecifying the date of ſuch officer's or man's entry, the period and terms of ſervice, the ſums paid and the balance due him, and the quality in which he was rated on board ſuch ſhip. Nor ſhall any commanding officer having received any petty officer or man as aforeſaid, rate him in a lower or worſe ſtation than that in which he formerly ſerved: Any commanding officer offending herein, ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of a court martial."

CURIOUS PARTICULARS relative to the Paſſage of St. Bernard.

[*From a Swiss Paper.*]

LAUSANNE, June 1.

On the 18th of May, M. Le Breux, a native of Bruſſels aged 21, and firſt Lieutenant of Kinſky's regiment of infantry, who was ſtationed with that corps near Ajaccio, on the mountains of Seſia, ſet out on a reconnoitring expedition, at the head of a detachment of forty men. He directed his courſe towards the valley of Aoſta, in order to diſcover whether there was any truth in the rumours relative to the intended invaſion of the French. It had been circulated in the Auſtrian army that Buonaparte was to penetrate directly into Piedmont, by the Great St. Bernard; but the report was not credited, as the ſeaſon was ſo unfavourable to the attempt, and the ſnow ſo deep, that this route was thought altogether impracticable.

After a very difficult march of five days, through rugged paths, and over frightful precipices, Lieut. Le Breux, found himſelf on the 23d of May, between five and ſix in the evening, on the rapid declivity of a mountain, which he deſcended by a ſerpentine foot path, intending to proceed to Chatillon, by the village of St. Vincent. Here he was ſuddenly ſtruck with the appearance of five French Generals and two Guides, not more than ſix paces from him, all crawling down the mountain, and leading their horſes, with the exception of one, in a grey coat, and a gold laced hat, without a feather, who remained on horſe-back, and advanced at their head.

The Auſtrian ſoldiers preſented their pieces the moment they obſerved the French Officers; but their Lieutenant ordered them not to fire, prefering, as he ſaid, the opportunity of carrying ſuch a great and glorious prize in ſafety to the head quarters of his corps. The general in the grey coat no ſooner obſerved them than he exclaimed—"See the Auſtrians—there are Auſtrians here!"—The two guides at the ſame time pointed their carbines, and called out "Whoſe there?" But the French General ordered them not to fire, and addreſſing himſelf to the young Auſtrian Officer, aſked, "Who are you? what are you about here? where do you come from? what is the ſtrength of your detachment? what is the name of your regiment? what is your General's name? where is your corps poſted, &c.?" and ſeveral other queſtions, to which the Lieut. replied as he thought proper.

This converſation, which laſted about half an hour was more than once interrupted by the Auſtrian ſoldiers, who aſked whether they ſhould not carry off their prize. But the General in the grey coat, in whom the reader, will perhaps, ere now, have recognized Buonaparte, ſaid to the Auſtrian Officer,—"Hitherto, Sir, you have conſidered me your priſoner; you, however, are mine: but do not be very uneaſy; I ſhall take care of you and your followers." At this moment Lieut. Le Breux perceived that he was ſurrounded by French Grenadiers.

The Firſt Conſul deſired him to retain his arms, and ſaid to him—"To night you ſhall ſup with me at Chattillon, and to-morrow you ſhall dine with me in the city of Aoſta." This actually took place. The Officer, in relating the ſtory, obſerved, that Buonaparte was extremely abſtemious, and that he remained a very ſhort time at table. After dinner the Firſt Conſul took him into a private apartment, where he converſed with him during a quarter of an hour, on the force and poſitions of the Auſtrians.—At parting the Lieut. aſked permiſſion to return home on his parole—"I had already determined to ſet you at liberty, without requiring that you ſhould be exchanged," ſaid Buonaparte. He immediately made his Aid-de-Camp, Duroc, give him a paſſport for Paris, and another for one of his ſoldiers to attend him as a ſervant. He alſo gave him a letter to the Miniſter of Police. He arrived here on the 29th of May.

NANTES, May 26.

Yeſterday, at noon, one of the towers of the caſtle, containing about eight or nine hundred thouſand pounds of powder blew up, with a tremendous noiſe. The buildings attached to the tower have been partly deſtroyed. In a moment the court of the caſtle, the ditches, ſurrounding trees, courts and ſeveral quarters of the town were covered with ruins: ſeveral houſes were violently ſhaken, and ſome thrown down. A 4-pounder was carried beyond the ditch, to the foot of the terrace of the court, the wheels of the carriage were carried another way; another 4-pounder with its carriage and wheels was blown to the top of the ci-devant church of the Carmelites. A bar of iron, very thick, and long, was twiſted and broken, and fell into the court of the priſon of Bouſſay, with ſome balls and other wrecks.

An incalculable quantity of panes of glaſs was broken. Many pieces of furniture were thrown down. Several trees in the court-yard were much damaged; windows and doors were burſt open, and many houſes unroofed.

One univerſal ſcream of terror was heard throughout the city. The alarm became general in a moment; almoſt all the inhabitants ran out of their houſes. The report ſpread with the quickneſs of lightning, and the caſtle was blown up. A thick and dark cloud roſe from the place of the diſaſter, and redoubled the conſternation. There was reaſon to fear that the whole building would take fire, and that the flames would catch the grand magazine of powder. The houſes were immediately abandoned, and between 15 and 20,000 perſons of all ages and ſexes fled towards the barriers to eſcape this ſcene of horror.

The Prefect and General Gilbert gave orders. Strong detachments of the garriſon and national guards proceeded towards the caſtle, got poſſeſſion of all the avenues, and aſſiſted the firemen, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a very extraordinary manner. Order was ſoon re-eſtabliſhed. The number of victims of this fatal accident is conſiderable. The grand croſs, behind the altar of the church of Sainte Croix, was thrown down, wounded the prieſt, who was ſaying maſs, and killed the clerk. Yeſterday evening it was ſaid that the number of killed and wounded was between 150 and 200. The wounded have been ſent to the hoſpitals.

It is not known how the fire began. The exploſion took place at noon, when happily the workmen had left off work.

NORFOLK, July 29.

On Friday laſt, the United States Frigate Congreſs left her moorings at Hampton Roads for a cruiſe; ſhe has completely repaired the damage done to her in the gale which carried away all her maſts and bowſprit, and has taken her departure with a choice crew on board.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 14.

The ſhip General Mercer, which arrived here on Tueſday evening from Liverpool, brings London Papers to the 25th June, one day later than by the arrival at Boſton.—Nothing new has tranſpired from theſe papers, nor do we learn that they contain any article of conſequence which our advices by way of Boſton had not anticipated, excepting only, that the caſtles of Tortona, Aleſſandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, and Placentia, were to be ſurrendered to the French army between the 13th and 20th June; the caſtles of Coni, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 20th and 23d; and the fort Urbano between the 23d and 25th. The duration of the armiſtice was not fixed.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Websters.

The Weſtern Country exhibits a pleaſing ſight—the farmers are in their glory, with plentiful crops of wheat—the fields are decked with greater quantities this ſeaſon, than perhaps ever has been known ſince the ſettlement of this fertile country; and better grain never was tranſported than will be the enſuing winter.

The huſbandman, with a cheerful countenance, beholds the fruits of his labor, a reward only due to the induſtrious.

A Mohawk Correſpondent.

Oneida, July 30, 1800.

BOSTON, Auguſt 16.

We learn that ſome of Dr. Waterhouſe's children are at this time in Dr. Aſpinwall's Hoſpital, in the ſame room with two perſons who have the ſmall pox *full out upon them*; one the natural way. This will go far to convince doubters that the *Kine-Pox* ſecures the human ſyſtem from the ſmall pox. We underſtand that the Dr. means that every one of his children who have been innoculated for the *Kine-Pox*, ſhall undergo this trial.

NEWPORT, *August* 19.

'On Wednesday arrived here the Ship Ruſſell, Captain Wood, from the Iſle of France, after a Paſſage of Four Months.—She was bound for Batavia, but captured while at Anchor near her Port of Deſtination, by a French Privateer, as mentioned ſome Time ſince. Upon a Repreſentation from the Governor of Batavia, ſhe was given up, and permitted to purchaſe a valuable Cargo at the Iſle of France.'

Laſt Friday arrived the Ship Ann and Hope, Capt. Bentley, of Providence, in five Months and three days from Canton, with a very rich Cargo.

'On the 30th ult. in Lat. 30, Long. 61, ſhe fell in with a French Privateer Schooner of 18 Guns, and full of Men. Early next Morning Monſieur came up, and engaged the Ship Three-Quarters of an Hour; but not liking the Reception he met, hauled off to Windward; the Ship lay by an Hour expecting to renew the Action, but the Frenchman declined and made off.—The Ann and Hope mounts 12 nine Pounders; her Rigging was ſomewhat cut, but ſhe received no material Damage. A Ship was in Company with the Privateer, ſuppoſed to be a Prize.'

Littleton W. Tazewell, Eſq; is elected to repreſent the Diſtrict of Richmond (Virginia) in the Congreſs of the United States, for the remaining Part of the Time attached to General Marſhall's Election.

Died.]—In England, Sir *Francis Buller*, one of the great Law Luminaries of the Engliſh Bench.

—At Peterſburgh (Virginia) Mr. *Joſeph Belknap*, Printer, of Maſſachuſetts.

—At Jameſtown, Mrs. *Ann Weeden*, Conſort of Mr. Arnold Weeden.

—On his Paſſage from Canton, Mr. *William Hatheway*, of this Town, in the 22d Year of his Age.

—On his Paſſage from Charleſton (S. C.) to Boſton, the 31ſt July, Mr. *James Vinſon*, Merchant, aged 31, eldeſt Son of Deacon Samuel Vinſon, of this Town.

In this Death, we have a ſtriking Inſtance of the Uncertainty and Vanity of all human Proſpects.

Mr. Vinſon had loſt an excellent Wife by whom he had two Sons who now ſurvive him, was again married to a moſt amiable Woman, whoſe Family Connections were in Boſton, where he with his Wife and Children were returning, in order to ſettle in Buſineſs, and enjoy the Pleaſures of Friendſhip in a large Circle of Relations and Friends. His Proſpects were truly flattering; but Death, relentleſs Death, drops the Curtain, and the Scene is changed!!

Mr. Vinſon was a Man of a ſpotleſs Character, ſenſible, tender and generous in his Diſpoſition; underſtood the Doctrines of Chriſtianity, and died in the full Belief of their Divinity, and recommended Religion as his laſt Meſſage, and dying Advice, to his ſurviving Brothers and Siſters.

This muſt be a Conſolation to his bereaved, afflicted Friends, who will long lament their Loſs.

Mr. BARBER,

YOU will much oblige your friend juſt to inform the public—That I never contemplated being conſidered a Candidate for Congreſs at the enſuing election, or gave my approbation to the unexpected nomination I ſaw in your laſt paper—although I am not unwilling according to my beſt abilities to render any ſervice to my country.

But I think that thoſe able and approved gentlemen, on whom the public have long fixed their attention, and juſtly ſtand highly recommended, claim the attention and ſupport of my friends, to whom I am under obligation for their favourable opinion; and ſhall ever thankfully receive any aſſiſtance (except to the preſent appointment) which would be beneficial to my fellow-citizens.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Tiverton, August 14th, 1800.

Mr. BARBER,

PERMIT me to nominate in your paper General JOSEPH STANTON, jun. as a Candidate for Repreſentative to the Seventh Congreſs of the United States. He has ſuſtained many important offices in the United States, and has diſcharged them with honor to himſelf and advantage to his conſtituents; his principles are pure, republican and patriotic; his abilities eminently qualify him for the ſtation; and from the readineſs he has heretofore evinced to ſerve his fellow-citizens, I have no doubt but that he will accept if choſen. He will be ſupported generally in the county of Waſhington, and I preſume will obtain a handſome majority in the State.

A REPUBLICAN.

Waſhington County, August 16, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the STATE of RHODE-ISLAND.

THE public mind is at length rouſed from that ſtate of dangerous apathy by which it was lulled and oppreſſed—I rejoice, My Fellow-Citizens, to find that you begin to reſume your attention to your important political concerns, and that you recollect that the character, the talents, and the attainments of the man who is to repreſent you in Congreſs, is a ſubject that moſt deeply affects your intereſts, and that requires your moſt cautious and deliberate inveſtigation. In no one period of the political hiſtory of this State, have ſo many candidates preſſed forward for public favor. Many of them, however, had no rational hopes of ultimate ſucceſs, or even ſerious intentions of hazarding its attainment. They have anſwered their views, they have flouriſhed for a day in the newspapers. Their names have been for a moment attached to a high office, and the extravagance of partiality, and the declamation of indiſcriminate panegyric have been exhauſted in the deſcription of their wonderful talents and qualifications.—Their vanity has been gratified and their names are withdrawn.

Let us be no longer deluded or amuſed—let us now ſelect the moſt meritorious Candidate, and ſupport him with all our exertions, influence, and ſuffrages. A large number of reſpectable gentlemen, from this and other parts of the State, have expreſſed an opinion, which could have been dictated by no other motive than that of the public good, that this Candidate is

ASHER ROBBINS, Eſq;

And I hope we ſhall be lead individually to confirm this opinion. Let us make it a point to inveſtigate the ſubject, and inquire whether Mr. Robbins does not poſſeſs, compared with any other candidate, the general requiſites, the literary acquirements, the political information, the decided attachment to the principles of our free Conſtitution, which fit him for the important ſituation now in queſtion, and render him worthy of our ſuffrages. Have any ſolid objection been urged againſt him. Have not all thoſe which have appeared been ſuggeſted by private enmity, by an abſurd prejudice againſt his profeſſion, or by the inveterate hatred which the factious and ſeditious have againſt all thoſe devoted to the cauſe of good order, and who feel themſelves bound to defend and ſupport a Government the reſult of their deliberate and unbiaſſed choice. Is it not incumbent on the Freemen of the Northern part of the State to check the progreſs of a ſyſtem of intrigue,—Of the monopoly of political honors, adviſed by crafty but ſhort-ſighted politicians, to obtain for them a temporary advantage at the expence of their permanent and real intereſts. Would it not be a policy as judicious, as it is undoubtedly liberal and magnanimous, to forbear, by any extraordinary efforts, to exclude the Southern part of the State from any ſhare of the federal Repreſentation.—If they ſhould be victorious, would it not naturally rouze their fellow-citizens of the South to reflection and inquiry, to endeavour for future ſucceſs? Would it not open a ſcene of intrigue and conteſt? Would it not ſubject the State to the miſeries always impoſed by the alternate triumph and defeat of contending parties?

Will the people of the ſouthern part of the State, by refuſing to elect one of the Candidates from among themſelves, abandon the principle ſo reaſonable in itſelf and ſo fully confirmed by uſage, that the federal Repreſentatives ſhould be taken from different parts of the State. Will they tamely ſurrender what, if not a *poſitive privilege*, has at leaſt been found to be a principle of expediency, of general advantage, and practical good. To each of theſe queries a diſtinct anſwer might be given at length. And each of theſe points might furniſh matter for detailed argument and copious illuſtration. But to do this would exceed the limits of a *Newspaper* diſcuſſion.

The general anſwers, which upon their peruſal will be ſuggeſted to every candid and enlightened mind, will ſhew how fair are the motives, how juſt and honorable the policy of thoſe who are firmly united in the ſupport of Mr. Robbins.

It is the pride and virtue of a republican government that all offices are *equally* open for the attainment of *all*—why then ſhould there be a particular claſs of citizens *excluded?* Why ſhould any ſet of men be diſfranchiſed? Mackintoſh, a *republican* authority of high note, ſays "I regard all diſfranchiſement as equally unjuſt in its principles, deſtructive in its example, and impotent for its pretended purpoſe."

It is alſo a diſtinguiſhed and characteriſtic principle of republican governments, that they are governments of Laws, and not of Men. Why then ſhould that profeſſion be excluded, which is devoted to the ſtudy of the *Laws?*

Laws in a free country muſt be founded on the pure principles of Juſtice, Morality, and Freedom. Have theſe principles any tendency to pervert or corrupt the mind, and to diſpoſe it to wrong and diſhonor?

With what propriety is this objection made againſt Mr. Robbins, by thoſe who denominate themſelves excluſively patriots and *republicans*, and who will not in a republican government allow their favorite epithet of *republican*, to be extended to any who dare in the land of liberty to utter or ſupport any other opinions but what they dictate? What is this but a diſplay of inconſiſtency and the groſſeſt violation of principle?

Mr. Robbins is undoubtedly attached to the Federal Conſtitution. In common with every other Freeman he has taken an oath to ſupport it.

No man can be attached to the Conſtitution who is not attached to republicaniſm; for its principles are ſeverely republican; and it expreſsly guarantees a republican form of government to every State in the Union.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, no longer be deceived by the pretences of thoſe who excluſively arrogate our dear and common privilege of being patriots and republicans; but let us ſhew ourſelves to be really and truly ſuch on the day of election, by an active and unanimous ſupport of the ſouthern, federal and republican Candidate, ASHER ROBBINS.

CANDOR.

Newport, August 14th, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

August.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Thermo. 7 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
12	73	76	75	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	72½	77	75	NW.	Do.	Rain.	Fair.
14	65	71	68	N.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
15	70	74	72	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
16	71	73	72	N.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
17	69	73	72	E.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.
18	71	74	72	NE.	NW.	Cloudy.	Fair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, August 18.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Ann & Hope, Bentley,	Canton
Schooner German Peggy, Pattee,	Beaver Iſland
Sloop Dolphin, Hill,	New-England
Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
Romeo, Heath,	Ditto
Lydia, Slocum,	New-York
Semiramis, Marſhall,	Ditto
Maſon's Daughter, Loan,	Ditto
Ranger, Blevin,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Semiramis, Smith,	Havanna
Ship Follenſbe, Perry,	Port Jackſon and Canton
Brig Lavinia, Holbrook,	North-Weſt Coaſt of America
Nancy, Howland,	Jamaica
Briſtol, Brown,	Havanna
Snow Mary, Eaſton,	Ditto
Sloop Two Siſters, Earl,	New-York
Fame, Brown,	Ditto
Pitchpipe, Starbuck,	Nantucket
Schooner Two Brothers, Purnell,	N. York

We the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portſmouth, appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine, and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of EDWARD DYER, late a reſident of ſaid Portſmouth, mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof, is given for the creditors to bring in their claims to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, being the time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate for that purpoſe.

ELISHA ALLEN, of Middletown,
BENJAMIN BROWN, Portſmouth.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ABIGAIL STOCKBRIG DYER,
Adminiſtratrix.

Portsmouth, August 11th, 1800.

CAUTION.

Whereas Elizabeth, the Wife of the underſigned, has eloped from her bed and board, and, in other reſpects, groſly violated the marriage contract:—This, therefore, is to warn all perſons againſt crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by the ſaid Elizabeth. WILLIAM OXX, 3d.

Briſtol, July 31, 1800.

Whereas my huſband, William Oxx, 3d. has advertiſed me in the public papers, and aſſerted, that I have "eloped from his bed and board; and in other reſpects groſsly violated the marriage contract."——This is to inform the public, that my ſaid huſband has beat me in a ſhameful manner, and almoſt ſtarved me; and likewiſe turned me out of his houſe, and ſwore I ſhould ſtay there no longer; and paid a man for bringing my things away.—And that, as for violating the marriage contract, I defy him, or any perſon living, to ſay, without diſobliging the truth.——All the above I am willing to ſwear to, before any Juſtice of the Peace.

ELIZABETH OXX.

Newport, August 18, 1800.

☞ *The Preſs of temporary Matter this Week unavoidably obliges us to omit ſeveral Pieces of Political Speculation, ſent us for Publication.*

*** *A Number of Advertiſements omitted, will be duly attended to in our next.*

FOR SALE,

The faſt ſailing Brig Hope, Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar—59 Do. brown Do. intitled to Drawback, imported in ſaid Brig.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel.——Apply to

E. SHEARMAN & SON.

Newport, 19th August, 1800.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Subſcriber, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to him are deſired to make immediate Payment. DAVID NASON.

Newport, August 18, 1800.

CAME to the Farm improved by the Subſcriber at Sachaweſt Beach, a few Days ſince, a middle ſiz'd dark bay *Horſe*. The Owner may have him again, paying charges. JOHN IRISH.

Middletown, August 18, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

About 15 Acres of LAND, with a good Well of Water thereon, in the Town of Portſmouth, being in two Lots and the Whole incloſed with a Stone Wall. Said Land is bounded Southerly on Land of Capt. Peleg Clarke; Weſterly on Land of Daniel Lyman, Eſq; Northerly on Land of Mr. William Brightman; and Eaſterly on Land of the Heirs of the late John Lawton, deceaſed.—Alſo to be ſold with the ſame a Young 3 Years old Horſe—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe muſt apply in the Courſe of the Preſent Week to

JOHN ALLEN, *of Portsmouth.*

August 18, 1800.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Elder PELEG BURROUGHS, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims——Notice is hereby given that we will attend at the Dwelling-Houſe of Taylor Davenport, on the laſt Fridays in September, November and January next, from 1 to 5 o'Clock P. M. in each Day, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

REDFORD DENNIS,
NOAH PALMER.

Tiverton, August 11, 1800.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JEREMIAH DAVENPORT, } *Adminiſtrators.*
ABNER BROWNELL, }

100 DOLLARS Reward

For apprehending Capt, THOMAS NELSON, of Baltimore, who arrived about the 18th July at New-York, from St. Thomas's, in the Brig Gen. Linderman, Capt. Goodrich, with a conſiderable ſum of money belonging to the Subſcriber, and has abſconded therewith, it appears he received United States notes for the money at the Branch Bank, at New-York, and arrived at Philadelphia on the 21ſt of ſaid month, at the houſe of Mrs. Hopkins, No. 12, North Eight Street. As this villain has not paſſed by his real name at any of the Stage Offices that he has been at, it is neceſſary to give a deſcription of his perſon.—He is about five feet ſix inches high, ſlender made, dark hair, tied, and I believe twiſted, grey eyes, cheek bones a little higher than common, lean cheeks and his face a little ſun burnt, has a ſmall ſtoop in his ſhoulders when walking, and inclines to have a down look; his voice a little ſharp, and from his pronunciation would ſuppoſe him to be from Ireland, near forty years of age.

He is well known in moſt of the French and Daniſh ports in the Weſt-Indies, having ſailed from Baltimore to thoſe places for ſeven years. His wife is at preſent in Philadelphia, at Mrs. Hopkins's, who is her aunt; ſhe is a ſtout, fat, freſh coloured woman, has a female child of about three years old with her, and two other children in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, ſhe may probably go off with him, but it is believed he is at preſent in ſome part of the Eaſtern States, and may purchaſe bills of exchange and go to England or ſome part of Europe; 'tis to be hoped every good man will be vigilant in apprehending ſo great a villain.—The above reward will be paid by James Andrews and Co. Boſton, Green and Baker Providence, J. Pearſon Newbury-Port, Simon Belder & Son Weathersfield, William and Joſeph M'Cracken Hartford, Samuel Grey & Co. Salem, Shipman and Deniſon New-Haven Weeks and Tucker Portland, Jonathan Ogden New-York, Thomas Ketland Philadelphia, Moſes Myers Norfolk, Virginia, and by

LUKE TIERNAN, Baltimore.

August 8th, 1800.

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Littleton W. Tazewell, Eſq; is elected to repreſent the Diſtrict of Richmond (Virginia) in the Congreſs of the United States, for the remaining Part of the Time attached to General Marſhall's Election.

Died.]—In England, Sir *Francis Buller*, one of the great Law Luminaries of the Engliſh Bench.

—At Peterſburgh (Virginia) Mr. *Joſeph Belknap*, Printer, of Maſſachuſetts.

—At Jameſtown, Mrs. *Ann Weeden*, Conſort of Mr. Arnold Weeden.

—On his Paſſage from Canton, Mr. *William Hatheway*, of this Town, in the 22d Year of his Age.

—On his Paſſage from Charleſton (S. C.) to Boſton, the 31ſt July, Mr. *James Vinſon*, Merchant, aged 31, eldeſt Son of Deacon Samuel Vinſon, of this Town.

In this Death, we have a ſtriking Inſtance of the Uncertainty and Vanity of all human Proſpects.

Mr. Vinſon had loſt an excellent Wife by whom he had two Sons who now ſurvive him, was again married to a moſt amiable Woman, whoſe Family Connections were in Boſton, where he with his Wife and Children were returning, in order to ſettle in Buſineſs, and enjoy the Pleaſures of Friendſhip in a large Circle of Relations and Friends. His Proſpects were truly flattering; but Death, relentleſs Death, drops the Curtain, and the Scene is changed!!

Mr. Vinſon was a Man of a ſpotleſs Character, ſenſible, tender and generous in his Diſpoſition; underſtood the Doctrines of Chriſtianity, and died in the full Belief of their Divinity, and recommended Religion as his laſt Meſſage, and dying Advice, to his ſurviving Brothers and Siſters.

This muſt be a Conſolation to his bereaved, afflicted Friends, who will long lament their Loſs.

Mr. Barber,

YOU will much oblige your friend juſt to inform the public—That I never contemplated being conſidered a Candidate for Congreſs at the enſuing election, or gave my approbation to the unexpected nomination I ſaw in your laſt paper—although I am not unwilling according to my beſt abilities to render any ſervice to my country.

But I think that thoſe able and approved gentlemen, on whom the public have long fixed their attention, and juſtly ſtand highly recommended, claim the attention and ſupport of my friends, to whom I am under obligation for their favourable opinion; and ſhall ever thankfully receive any aſſiſtance (except to the preſent appointment) which would be beneficial to my fellow-citizens.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Tiverton, August 14th, 1800.

Mr. Barber,

PERMIT me to nominate in your paper General JOSEPH STANTON, jun. as a Candidate for Repreſentative to the Seventh Congreſs of the United States. He has ſuſtained many important offices in the United States, and has diſcharged them with honor to himſelf and advantage to his conſtituents; his principles are pure, republican and patriotic; his abilities eminently qualify him for the ſtation; and from the readineſs he has heretofore evinced to ſerve his fellow-citizens, I have no doubt but that he will accept if choſen. He will be ſupported generally in the county of Waſhington, and I preſume will obtain a handſome majority in the State.

A REPUBLICAN.

Waſhington County, August 16, 1800.

To the Freemen of the State of Rhode-Island.

THE public mind is at length rouſed from that ſtate of dangerous apathy by which it was lulled and oppreſſed—I rejoice, My Fellow-Citizens, to find that you begin to reſume your attention to your important political concerns, and that you recollect that the character, the talents, and the attainments of the man who is to repreſent you in Congreſs, is a ſubject that moſt deeply affects your intereſts, and that requires your moſt cautious and deliberate inveſtigation. In no one period of the political hiſtory of this State, have ſo many candidates preſſed forward for public favor. Many of them, however, had no rational hopes of ultimate ſucceſs, or even ſerious intentions of hazarding its attainment. They have anſwered their views, they have flouriſhed for a day in the newspapers. Their names have been for a moment attached to a high office, and the extravagance of partiality, and the declamation of indiſcriminate panegyric have been exhauſted in the deſcription of their wonderful talents and qualifications.—Their vanity has been gratified and their names are withdrawn.

Let us be no longer deluded or amuſed—let us now ſelect the moſt meritorious Candidate, and ſupport him with all our exertions, influence, and ſuffrages. A large number of reſpectable gentlemen, from this and other parts of the State, have expreſſed an opinion, which could have been dictated by no other motive than that of the public good, that this Candidate is

ASHER ROBBINS, Eſq;

And I hope we ſhall be lead individually to confirm this opinion. Let us make it a point to inveſtigate the ſubject, and inquire whether Mr. Robbins does not poſſeſs, compared with any other candidate, the general requiſites, the literary acquirements, the political information, the decided attachment to the principles of our free Conſtitution, which fit him for the important ſituation now in queſtion, and render him worthy of our ſuffrages. Have any ſolid objection been urged againſt him. Have not all thoſe which have appeared been ſuggeſted by private enmity, by an abſurd prejudice againſt his profeſſion, or by the inveterate hatred which the factious and ſeditious have againſt all thoſe devoted to the cauſe of good order, and who feel themſelves bound to defend and ſupport a Government the reſult of their deliberate and unbiaſſed choice. Is it not incumbent on the Freemen of the Northern part of the State to check the progreſs of a ſyſtem of intrigue,—Of the monopoly of political honors, adviſed by crafty but ſhort-ſighted politicians, to obtain for them a temporary advantage at the expence of their permanent and real intereſts. Would it not be a policy as judicious, as it is undoubtedly liberal and magnanimous, to forbear, by any extraordinary efforts, to exclude the Southern part of the State from any ſhare of the federal Repreſentation.—If they ſhould be victorious, would it not naturally rouze their fellow-citizens of the South to reflection and inquiry, to endeavour for future ſucceſs? Would it not open a ſcene of intrigue and conteſt? Would it not ſubject the State to the miſeries always impoſed by the alternate triumph and defeat of contending parties?

Will the people of the ſouthern part of the State, by refuſing to elect one of the Candidates from among themſelves, abandon the principle ſo reaſonable in itſelf and ſo fully confirmed by uſage, that the federal Repreſentatives ſhould be taken from different parts of the State. Will they tamely ſurrender what, if not a *poſitive privilege*, has at leaſt been found to be a principle of expediency, of general advantage, and practical good. To each of theſe queries a diſtinct anſwer might be given at length. And each of theſe points might furniſh matter for detailed argument and copious illuſtration. But to do this would exceed the limits of a *Newspaper* diſcuſſion.

The general anſwers, which upon their peruſal will be ſuggeſted to every candid and enlightened mind, will ſhew how fair are the motives, how juſt and honorable the policy of thoſe who are firmly united in the ſupport of Mr. Robbins.

It is the pride and virtue of a republican government that all offices are *equally* open for the attainment of *all*—why then ſhould there be a particular claſs of citizens *excluded?* Why ſhould any ſet of men be diſfranchiſed? Mackintoſh, a *republican* authority of high note, ſays "I regard all diſfranchiſement as equally unjuſt in its principles, deſtructive in its example, and impotent for its pretended purpoſe."

It is alſo a diſtinguiſhed and characteriſtic principle of republican governments, that they are governments of Laws, and not of Men. Why then ſhould that profeſſion be excluded, which is devoted to the ſtudy of the *Laws?*

Laws in a free country muſt be founded on the pure principles of Juſtice, Morality, and Freedom. Have theſe principles any tendency to pervert or corrupt the mind, and to diſpoſe it to wrong and diſhonor?

With what propriety is this objection made againſt Mr. Robbins, by thoſe who denominate themſelves excluſively patriots and *republicans*, and who will not in a republican government allow their favorite epithet of *republican*, to be extended to any who dare in the land of liberty to utter or ſupport any other opinions but what they dictate? What is this but a diſplay of inconſiſtency and the groſſeſt violation of principle?

Mr. Robbins is undoubtedly attached to the Federal Conſtitution. In common with every other Freeman he has taken an oath to ſupport it.

No man can be attached to the Conſtitution who is not attached to republicaniſm; for its principles are ſeverely republican; and it expreſsly guarantees a republican form of government to every State in the Union.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, no longer be deceived by the pretences of thoſe who excluſively arrogate our dear and common privilege of being patriots and republicans; but let us ſhew ourſelves to be really and truly ſuch on the day of election, by an active and unanimous ſupport of the ſouthern, federal and republican Candidate, ASHER ROBBINS.

CANDOR.

Newport, August 14th, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

August.	Thermo. 7 A. M.	Deg.	Thermo. 3 P. M.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
12	73		76	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	72½		77	NW.	Do.	Rain.	Fair.
14	65		71	N.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
15	70		74	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
16	71		73	N.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
17	69		73	E.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.
18	71		74	NE.	NW.	Cloudy.	Fair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 18.

Entered,		From
Ship Ann & Hope,	Bentley,	Canton
Schooner German Peggy,	Pattee,	Beacon Iſland
Sloop Dolphin,	Hill,	New-Bedford
Sally,	Weſtcott,	Providence
Romeo,	Heath,	Ditto
Lydia,	Slocum,	New-York
Semiramis,	Marſhall,	Ditto
Maſon's Daughter,	Loan,	Ditto
Ranger,	Blevin,	Ditto
Cleared,		*For*
Ship Semiramis,	Smith,	Havanna
Ship Follenſbe,	Perry,	Port Jackſon and Canton
Brig Lavinia,	Holbrook,	North-Weſt Coaſt of America
Nancy,	Howland,	Jamaica
Briſtol,	Brown,	Havanna
Snow Mary,	Eaſton,	Ditto
Sloop Two Siſters,	Earl,	New-York
Fame,	Brown,	Ditto
Pitchpipe,	Starbuck,	Nantucket
Schooner Two Brothers,	Purnell,	N. York

We the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portſmouth, appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine, and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of Edward Dyer, late a reſident of ſaid Portſmouth, mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof, is given for the creditors to bring in their claims to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, being the time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate for that purpoſe.

Eliſha Allen, of Middletown,
Benjamin Brown, Portſmouth.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

Abigail Stockbrig Dyer,
Adminiſtratrix.

Portsmouth, August 11th, 1800.

CAUTION.

Whereas Elizabeth, the Wife of the underſigned, has eloped from her bed and board, and, in other reſpects, groſly violated the marriage contract:—This, therefore, is to warn all perſons againſt crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by the ſaid Elizabeth. WILLIAM OXX, 3d.

Briſtol, July 31, 1800.

Whereas my huſband, William Oxx, 3d. has adverтiſed me in the public papers, and aſſerted, that I have "eloped from his bed and board; and in other reſpects groſsly violated the marriage contract."——This is to inform the public, that my ſaid huſband has beat me in a ſhameful manner, and almoſt ſtarved me; and likewiſe turned me out of his houſe, and ſwore I ſhould ſtay there no longer; and paid a man for bringing my things away.—And that, as for violating the marriage contract, I defy him, or any perſon living, to ſay, without diſobliging the truth.——All the above I am willing to ſwear to, before any Juſtice of the Peace.

ELIZABETH OXX.

Newport, August 18, 1800.

☞ *The Preſs of temporary Matter this Week unavoidably obliges us to omit ſeveral Pieces of Political Speculation, ſent us for Publication.*

*** *A Number of Advertiſements omitted, will be duly attended to in our next.*

FOR SALE,

The faſt ſailing Brig Hope, Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar—59 Do. brown Do. intitled to Drawback, imported in ſaid Brig.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel.——Apply to

E. SHEARMAN & SON.

Newport, 19th August, 1800.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Subſcriber, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to him are deſired to make immediate Payment. DAVID NASON.

Newport, August 18, 1800.

CAME to the Farm improved by the Subſcriber at Sachaweſt Beach, a few Days ſince, a middle ſiz'd dark bay *Horſe*. The Owner may have him again, paying charges. JOHN IRISH,

Middletown, August 18, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

About 15 Acres of LAND, with a good Well of Water thereon, in the Town of Portſmouth, being in two Lots and the Whole incloſed with a Stone Wall. Said Land is bounded Southerly on Land of Capt. Peleg Clarke; Weſterly on Land of Daniel Lyman, Eſq; Northerly on Land of Mr. William Brightman; and Eaſterly on Land of the Heirs of the late John Lawton, deceaſed.—Alſo to be ſold with the ſame a Young 3 Years old Horſe—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe muſt apply in the Courſe of the Preſent Week to

JOHN ALLEN, *of Portsmouth.*

August 18, 1800.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Elder Peleg Burroughs, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims——Notice is hereby given that we will attend at the Dwelling-Houſe of Taylor Davenport, on the laſt Fridays in September, November and January next, from 1 to 5 o'Clock P. M. in each Day, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

Redford Dennis,
Noah Palmer.

Tiverton, August 11, 1800.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

Jeremiah Davenport, } *Adminiſ-*
Abner Brownell, } *trators.*

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100 DOLLARS Reward

For apprehending Capt, THOMAS NELSON, of Baltimore, who arrived about the 18th July at New-York, from St. Thomas's, in the Brig Gen. Linderman, Capt. Goodrich, with a conſiderable ſum of money belonging to the Subſcriber, and has abſconded therewith, it appears he received United States notes for the money at the Branch Bank, at New-York, and arrived at Philadelphia on the 21ſt of ſaid month, at the houſe of Mrs. Hopkins, No. 12, North Eight Street. As this villain has not paſſed by his real name at any of the Stage Offices that he has been at, it is neceſſary to give a deſcription of his perſon.—He is about five feet ſix inches high, ſlender made, dark hair, tied, and I believe twiſted, grey eyes, cheek bones a little higher than common, lean cheeks and his face a little ſun burnt, has a ſmall ſtoop in his ſhoulders when walking, and inclines to have a down look; his voice a little ſharp, and from his pronunciation would ſuppoſe him to be from Ireland, near forty years of age.

He is well known in moſt of the French and Daniſh ports in the Weſt-Indies, having ſailed from Baltimore to thoſe places for ſeven years. His wife is at preſent in Philadelphia, at Mrs. Hopkins's, who is her aunt, ſhe is a ſtout, fat, freſh coloured woman, has a female child of about three years old with her, and two other children in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, ſhe may probably go off with him, but it is believed he is at preſent in ſome part of the Eaſtern States, and may purchaſe bills of exchange and go to England or ſome part of Europe; 'tis to be hoped every good man will be vigilant in apprehending ſo great a villain.—The above reward will be paid by James Andrews and Co. Boſton, Green and Baker Providence, J. Pearſon Newbury-Port, Simon Belder & Son Weathersfield, William and Joſeph M'Cracken Hartford, Samuel Grey & Co. Salem, Shipman and Deniſon New-Haven Weeks and Tucker Portland, Jonathan Ogden New-York, Thomas Ketland Philadelphia, Moſes Myers Norfolk, Virginia, and by

LUKE TIERNAN, Baltimore.

August 8th, 1800.

LINES

On a little Miss bursting into tears, upon reading the story of the Babes in the Wood.

AS the ſad tale, with accents ſweet,
The little ruby lips repeat,
Soft pity feels the tender breaſt
For infant innocence diſtreſt:

The boſom heaves with riſing woe,
Short and confus'd the powers grow;
Brimful the pretty eye appears,
And—burſts at laſt a flood of tears.

Sweet ſoftneſs! ſtill, O ſtill retain
This ſocial heart this ſenſe humane;
Still kindly for the wretched bleed,
And no returns of pity need

And thou, O bard! whoſe artleſs tongue
The ſadly pleaſing ſtory ſung,
With pride a power of moving own,
No tragic muſe has ever known.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation. the Truſtees of ſaid Inſtitution will meet at Wickford, on the laſt Wedneſday in Auguſt next enſuing.

N. B. All concerned are requeſted to attend as early as may be in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM G. SHAW, *Clerk.*

North-Kingstown, July 31, 1800.

NOTICE.

The Copartnerſhip of GILES HOSIER AND SON, having been diſſolved, by mutual Conſent, on the firſt Day of the preſent Month—they hereby give Notice to thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Firm to bring them in for Settlement, and it is wiſhed that thoſe indebted would make Payment to either of us.

GILES HOSIER,
JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, 4th of 8th Month, 1800.

The Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *ELIZABETH EASTON*, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that Six Months from this Date, are limited and allowed for Creditors to bring in their Claims, and that we will attend the Buſineſs of our Commiſſion, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

ELISHA ANTHONY,
EDMUND TOWNSEND,

Newport, August 4, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, Executor.

We the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for Tiverton, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *MARY ALMY*, Widow, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months are allowed from the 4th of Auguſt, 1800, for ſaid creditors to bring in and prove their claims to ſaid eſtate—and that we ſhall attend that ſervice at our reſpective dwellings, during the time above limited.

TAYLOR DAVENPORT,
ABNER SOWLE.

Thoſe perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

PARDON GRAY, jun. Adm'r.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers are appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for Tiverton, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *NATHANIEL CRANDELL*, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix months being allowed for that purpoſe, we ſhall receive ſaid claims at our reſpective dwellings, any time within the above period.

HOLDER ALMY,
WILLIAM COREY.

Tiverton, August 4, 1800.

All thoſe indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make payment to

TAYLOR DAVENPORT, Adm'r.

The Creditors of Jonathan Lillibridge, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Laborer, whoſe Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, was granted at the laſt Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at ſaid Newport, in and for ſaid County of Newport, on the fourth Monday of Auguſt inſtant, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan.

WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

Newport, 11th August, 1800.

TO BE SOLD, BY SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

Cognac BRANDY, 4th Proof—Taſte and Flavour equal to any that has been imported.

Alſo, SILK STOCKINGS, of a ſuperior Quality,—entitled to Drawback.

August 4th, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the 28th Inſtant, by Gardner & Dean, on the Premiſes,

That well-built STORE in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Ruſſell.—Title warranted.

Newport, 4th Aug. 1800.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber, if applied for ſoon,

A FARM, in Middletown, adjoining the Eaſt Main Road, about three miles and an Half from Newport, containing about Sixty Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Corn-Crib, a new Barn, a Slaughter-Houſe in good order, with an excellent Well of Water by the Houſe, and otherwiſe well watered; is one of the moſt commodious ſtands adjoining ſaid road for any kind of public buſineſs, or a gentleman's country ſeat.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MANCHESTER.

Middletown, August 4, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the laſt Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, 10th April, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, opposite General MARTIN's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

JOHN EARL, jun.

AND

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have formed a Copartnerſhip in Trade, under the Firm of

EARL & WHITEHORNE,

And propoſe having a general Aſſortment of *Groceries* and *Ship-Chandlery*, at their Stores on Major Handy's Wharf,

By Wholeſale and Retail.

They have now on Hand,

Old 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,

MADEIRA	WINES.	Almonds	
Sherry		Alexandria & New-York ſuperfine and fine Flour	
Teneriffe—and			
Claret			
Loaf and brown Sugars		Middlings	
		Eſſence Spruce	
Hyſon	Teas.	Muſtard	
Souchong		Black Pepper	
and Bohea		Sweet Oil	
Coffee		Ginger	
Currants		Starch	
Raiſins		Hair-Powder.	
Figs			

Braſs Amplitude and common Compaſſes; Bunting; Ravens Duck; Cordage of all Sizes; and Ship Bread.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter.

Tobacco by the Hogſhead; New-York Soap by the Box; Vinegar by the Barrel.

ALSO

Shot by the Bag or ſingle lb. Paints by the Keg; Sheet Lead; Brimſtone; Lamp-black; Sheathing Paper; Engliſh Duck; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Charts; Screw-Augers, from 1-4 to 8-4 Inches; and an Aſſortment of Ironmongery.

All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

They will alſo tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion.

Newport, July 15 1800.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Cuſtomers, and others, he has juſt received

A beautiful and general Aſſortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importations—

Which he is now ſelling at the loweſt Prices poſſible.

He has likewiſe a Parcel of the beſt Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday 28th of Auguſt next, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

on the Premiſes,

A Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituate on Thames-ſtreet, owned and at preſent occupied by *JOHN C. SCOTT*; being about 44 Feet front, on Thames-ſtreet, and 182 Feet deep; together with a Store ſtanding on Wanton's Wharf.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.—Poſſeſſion will be delivered to the Purchaſer immediately.

Newport, 21st July, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Eſtate late belonging to Joſeph Scott, Eſq; deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt Side of Broad-ſtreet, and conſiſting of a very large Lot of Land, with a handſome commodious Dwelling-Houſe and a Number of other Buildings thereon, together with a Tan Yard provided with all the neceſſary Conveniences to carry on that profitable Buſineſs to every Advantage.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by inquiring of the Subſcriber, who is authoriſed by the Owner to diſpoſe of the ſame.

J. BOURS.

Newport, July 22d.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity, and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes.

July 15, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or ſingle Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

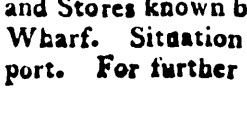
Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,



The large and commodious Manſion Houſe, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said Houſe ſtands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front, and 200 Feet Deep. Likewiſe the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes's Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

THOMAS HOWLAND,

BROKER,

Has for Sale, on good Terms,

New Rice in Tierces—White Havanna ſugar, of a ſuperior quality, in barrels and half-barrels—brown do. in boxes and barrels—surinam do. in barrels—molaſſes, for retailing, in hogſheads and barrels—one hogſhead tobacco—one box tumblers and wine glaſſes—twenty barrels prime pork and beef—dutch quills per thouſand or hundred, and letter paper per ream—dowlas—platilles—ſheetings and German linens per piece—oil cloths—table carpets—Dutch laces and ribbons per do.—ivory combs per doz.—checks and German ſtripes per piece—flour per barrel—ſtrained oil per do.—a ſmall aſſortment of dry goods per retail—five dozen iron tea kettles per doz. or ſingle—a few boxes of 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 window glaſs.

Alſo a Houſe and Store ſituate in Tanner-ſtreet, extending 50 feet on ſaid ſtreet, and 50 feet on Newtown lane.

Newport, 7th July, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

All Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of the late Dr. ISAAC SENTER, deceaſed, are again earneſtly ſolicited to call and adjuſt them without further delay; otherwiſe reſort muſt be had to the diſagreeable Alternative of placing them in the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement.

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, July 1, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

31ſt July, 1800.

The Creditors of Joſeph S. Taylor, of Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Laborer, are hereby notified to appear (if they think fit) at the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,

WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

LINES

On a little Miss bursting into tears, upon reading the story of the Babes in the Wood.

AS the ſad tale, with accents ſweet,
The little ruby lips repeat,
Soft pity feels the tender breaſt
For infant innocence diſtreſt:

The boſom heaves with riſing woe,
Short and confus'd the powers grow;
Brimful the pretty eye appears,
And—burſts at laſt a flood of tears.

Sweet ſoftneſs! ſtill, O ſtill retain
This ſocial heart this ſenſe humane;
Still kindly for the wretched bleed,
And no returns of pity need

And thou, O bard! whoſe artleſs tongue
The ſadly pleaſing ſtory ſung,
With pride a power of moving own,
No tragic muſe has ever known.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, the Truſtees of ſaid Inſtitution will meet at Wickford, on the laſt Wedneſday in Auguſt next enſuing.

N. B. All concerned are requeſted to attend as early as may be in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM G. SHAW, *Clerk.*

North-Kingstown, July 31, 1800.

☞ *NOTICE.*

The Copartnerſhip of GILES HOSIER AND SON, having been diſſolved, by mutual Conſent, on the firſt Day of the preſent Month—they hereby give Notice to thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Firm to bring them in for Settlement, and it is wiſhed that thoſe indebted would make Payment to either of us.

GILES HOSIER,
JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, 4th of 8th Month, 1800.

The Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *ELIZABETH EASTON*, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that Six Months from this Date, are limited and allowed for Creditors to bring in their Claims, and that we will attend the Buſineſs of our Commiſſion, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

ELISHA ANTHONY,
EDMUND TOWNSEND,

Newport, August 4, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, Executor.

We the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for Tiverton, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *MARY ALMY*, Widow, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months are allowed from the 4th of Auguſt, 1800, for ſaid creditors to bring in and prove their claims to ſaid eſtate—and that we ſhall attend that ſervice at our reſpective dwellings, during the time above limited.

TAYLOR DAVENPORT,
ABNER SOWLE.

Thoſe perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

PARDON GRAY, jun. Adm'r.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers are appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for Tiverton, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *NATHANIEL CRANDELL*, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix months being allowed for that purpoſe, we ſhall receive ſaid claims at our reſpective dwellings, any time within the above period.

HOLDER ALMY,
WILLIAM COREY.

Tiverton, August 4, 1800.

All thoſe indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make payment to

TAYLOR DAVENPORT, Adm'r.

The Creditors of Jonathan Lillibridge, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Laborer, whoſe Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, was granted at the laſt Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at ſaid Newport, in and for ſaid County of Newport, on the fourth Monday of Auguſt inſtant, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan.

WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

Newport, 11th August, 1800.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

Cognac BRANDY, 4th Proof—Taſte and Flavour equal to any that has been imported.

Alſo, SILK STOCKINGS, of a ſuperior Quality,—entitled to Drawback.

August 4th, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the 28th Inſtant, by Gardner & Dean, on the Premiſes,

That well-built STORE in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Ruſſell.—Title warranted.

Newport, 4th Aug. 1800.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber, if applied for ſoon,

A FARM, in Middletown, adjoining the Eaſt Main Road, about three miles and an Half from Newport, containing about Sixty Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Corn-Crib, a new Barn, a Slaughter-Houſe in good order, with an excellent Well of Water by the Houſe, and otherwiſe well watered; is one of the moſt commodious ſtands adjoining ſaid road for any kind of public buſineſs, or a gentleman's country ſeat.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MANCHESTER.

Middletown, August 4, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt-petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street.

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, opposite General MARTIN's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

JOHN EARL, jun.
AND
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

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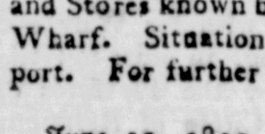

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